Driftwood from the arctic sea.—A large amount of driftwood has been examined by INGVARSON,[23] from Spitzbergen, Beeren Island, Jan Mayen, Greenland, and the mouth of Jenisei River. Among the conifers are species of Larix, Picea, Pinus, and Abies; while the deciduous plants belong mostly to Salix, Populus, and Betula. The structure of the trunks and roots is described and figured. The author reaches the conclusion that the polar current is a much more important factor in the transportation of driftwood in the arctic seas than is the gulf stream. The fact that seeds and fruits of various arctic plants have been found caught in the fissures of driftwood leads to the conclusion that the wide distribution of several arctic species may be due to such transportation.—THEO. HOLM.

A mutant of Leptospermum scoparium.—This shrub is very common in New Zealand, occupying vast tracts of usually barren country. The flowers are white, and the close-growing shrubs when in full bloom look as if densely powdered with snow. Pink forms are found now and then, but COCKAYNE[24] records the sudden appearance of a single plant with rich crimson flowers. This plant was taken possession of by a firm of nurserymen, and among the progeny obtained from the seed six more plants with crimson flowers appeared. The variation extends also to the size and color of the leaves, which are brownish instead of green.—J. M. C.

Linnaea borealis.—WITTROCK[25] has published thirteen mostly colored plates of Swedish forms of this species, and in the accompanying text has described about 160 forms. The vegetative organs are mentioned, but the author has made a special study of the shape and coloration of the corolla, which is beautifully illustrated. The American representatives are briefly described, and the following may be noted: *L. borealis longiflora* Torr. f. *angustissima* (Washington), f. *curticalyx* (Colorado), f. *minutifolia* (Vermont), f. *integerrima* (Alberta).—THEO. HOLM.

Monograph of Fraxinus.—LINGELSHEIM[26] has made a general study of Fraxinus as to its morphology (in the old sense), anatomy, geographical distribution, fossil forms, phylogeny, and classification. He recognizes twenty-seven species in § Ornus, nine of which are new; and thirty-two species in § Fraxinaster, four of which are new. The four new Fraxinasters are *F. rufescens* (Jaral 1315), *F. papillosa* (Townsend & Barber 354), *F. Pringlei* (Pringle 9417), all from Mexico, and *F. hybrida* from Florida (Curtiss 2321, Nash 941 and 1698).—J. M. C.

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[23] INVGARSON, FR., Om Drifverden i Norra Ishafvet. Köngl. Svenska Vet. Akad. Hdlgr. **37**:1. 1903.

[24] COCKAYNE, L., On the sudden appearance of a new character in an individual of *Leptospermum scoparium*. New Phytol. **6**:43–46. 1907.

[25] WITTROCK, V. BR., *Linnaea borealis* L., species polymorpha et polychroma. Acta. Hort. **4**:no. 7. 1907.

[26] LINGELSHEIM, ALEXANDER, Vorarbeiten zu einer Monographie der Gattung Fraxinus. Bot. Jahrb. **46**:185–223. *pl. 8.* 1907.